families for assistance, low level of per capita investment and lack of infrastructural and marketing facilities. In order to remove these shortcomings and make this programme more result oriented, the Government of India initiated a comprehensive survey of below poverty line families for the 8th Five Year Plan in order to ensure that assistance under IRDP is given only to eligible families. Efforts are also being made to raise the level of per capita investment and improve the qualitative aspects of the programme. The family credit Plan is to be extended to a larger number of districts to ensure higher investment per family. Greater emphasis is also being given on setting up District Marketing Societies and filling up crucial gaps in infrastructure. A High Level Credit Committee has been set up under RBI to review all aspects of implementation of IRDP and recommend measures for improvement.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) : As per concurrent evaluation conducted to assess the impact of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, the following shortcomings noticed :—

(i) In majority of the cases Panchayat Heads were not exposed to training for undertaking JRY works.

(ii) Delay in completion of works undertaken by the Village Panchayats.

(iii) There is shortage of funds with the Village Panchayats.

(iv) Utilisation of locally available material was less that 50%.

(v) The average wages paid to the unskilled workers under JRY was lower than the local average wages paid to such workers under the Yojana.

The above shortcomings noticed have been taken up with the concerned State Government for appropriate remedial measures.

Employment Scheme for the Rural Poor

1034. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any scheme for assured employment for the rural poor ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have made any survey to identify the rural poor either at State level or district level or block level in the country ; and

(d) if so, number of such areas identified of rural poor state-wise stating the target and time if any fixed by Government to provide employment to the rural poor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) A new scheme called Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is being implemented from 2-10-1993 in the rural areas of 1752 blocks in the country in which the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) is in operation. The scheme aims at providing 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are in need of employment and seeking it. The works under the scheme are to be taken up during the lean agricultural season only, when there is reduced availability of rural unskilled wage employment in the farming sector. The expenditure under the scheme is borne by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 80 : 20. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh per block has so far been released to the States as Central share for implementation of this scheme in the RPDS Blocks during 1993-94. Further releases would be made depending upon the number of people seeking employment under the scheme and the resultant demand for funds from the State Governments.

(c) and (d) The identification of poverty has not been done on the basis of areas. It has, however, been worked out on the basis of people living below the poverty line which is based on the minimum nutritional requirement of 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day for the urban areas. Using the household consumption expenditure data collected by the National

Sample Survey Organisation, the Planning Commission estimates the number of people below the poverty line in the rural as well as urban areas. The latest estimates of the Planning Commission are based on the results of 43rd Round of NSSO which pertains to the year 1987-88, according to which the estimated number of persons below the poverty line in the rural areas in 1987-88 were 1959.80 lakhs The State-wise break-up of number of persons below poverty line in the rural areas is given in Statement (*See* below).

The Ministry of Rural Development had also initiated a survey of families below poverty line for the 8th Five Year Plan in November, 1991. The survey identifies all house-holds in rural areas having income below the poverty line. The number of families thus identified is available at the Village, the district and the State levels.

To provide employment to the rural poor, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing two programmes—Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)—to provide wage employment and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) to provide self-employment. No specific time limit has been fixed by the Government to provide full employment to the entire rural poor.

Statement

Rural Population below poverty line as per 43rd round of NSSO (1987-88)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of poor people (lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	153.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.74
3	Assam	50.40
4	Bihar	300.30
5	Goa	0.80
6	Gujarat	56.20
7	Haryana	13.50
8	Himachal Pradesh	4.40
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6.40
10	Karnataka	102.80
11	Kerala	39.40
12	Madhya Pradesh	194.00
13	Maharashtra	166.90
14	Manipur	1.28
15	Meghalaya	1.33
16	Mizoram	0.45
17	Nagaland	0.83
18	Orissa	124.20
19	Punjab	9.60
20	Rajasthan	80.60
21	Sikkim	0.34
22	Tamil Nadu	138.40
23	Tripura	2.30
24	Uttar Pradesh	373.10
25	West Bengal	137.20
26	A & N Islands	0.19
27	Chandigarh	0.03
28	D & N Haveli	0.13
29	Daman & Diu	0.06
30	Delhi	0.48
31	Lakshadweep	0.02
32	Pondicherry	0.32
		1,959.80

ग्रामीण इलाकों में पेयजल का संकट

1035. **श्री राम नरेश यादव :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के ग्रामीण इलाकों में अभी भी पेयजल का संकट विद्यमान है तथा इस कारण ग्रामीणों को अत्यधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई नई योजना बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या-क्या हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तमभाई पटेल) : (क) पेयजल की समस्या 672 बिना स्रोत